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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:21:52 ON 29 AUG 2002)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:23:21 ON 29 AUG
     2002
L1         32525 S ENTEROTOXIN
L2       1576797 S VACCINE OR ANTIGEN
L3          7865 S L1 AND L2
L4         24031 S (FIRST OR SECOND)(6A)(POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR DNA OR
NUCLEIC(W)ACID
L5             4 S L3 AND L4
L6             4 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-4 l6

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   2001:798430  CAPLUS
DN   135:353807
TI   Propionibacterium acnes nucleic acids and proteins useful for therapy and
     diagnosis of acne vulgaris
IN   Skeiky, Yasir A. W.; Persing, David H.; Mitcham, Jennifer L.; Wang,
Siqing
     Steven; Bhatia, Ajay; L'Maisonneuve, Jean-Francois; Zhang, Yanni; Jen,
     Shyian; Carter, Darrick
PA   Corixa Corporation, USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 1069 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 6
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
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PI   WO 2001081581      A2    20011101       WO 2001-US12865  20010420
     WO 2001081581      A3    20020314
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
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             LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO,
             RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
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             BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     WO 2001081581      A2    20011101       WO 2001-XB12865  20010420
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             LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO,
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WO 2001081581 A2 20011101 WO 2001-XC12865 20010420
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LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO,
RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,
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WO 2001081581 A2 20011101 WO 2001-XD12865 20010420
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
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RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,
YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
WO 2001081581 A2 20011101 WO 2001-XE12865 20010420
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO,
RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,
YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2000-199047P P 20000421
US 2000-208841P P 20000602
US 2000-216747P P 20000707
WO 2001-US12865 W 20010420

AB Compns. and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of acne vulgaris and other related conditions are disclosed. Compns. may comprise one or more Propionibacterium acnes proteins, immunogenic portions thereof, or polynucleotides that encode such portions. Thus, overlapping clones representing .apprx.8.6 full-length genome equiv. from a P. acnes genomic library were aligned to form 299 linear contigs. These 299 contigs represent a total assembled length of about 2,656,860 nucleotides covering >90% of the P. acnes genome. Six-frame translation is performed in order to predict 28,913 open reading frames encoding P. acnes polypeptide sequences .gtoreq.50 amino acids in length. A therapeutic compn. may also comprise an antibody that binds a P. acnes protein, antigen-presenting cells that express a P. acnes protein, or a T cell that is specific for cells expressing such a protein. Such compns. may be used, for example, for the prevention and/or treatment of acne. [This abstr. record is the first of six records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS

AN 1997:776762 CAPLUS
DN 127:355944
TI Fusion proteins of immunopotentiating activity and fusions of bacterial toxins with specific cell receptors
IN Lowenadler, Bjorn; Lycke, Nils
PA Lowenadler, Bjorn, Swed.; Lycke, Nils
SO Can. Pat. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CA 2168914	AA	19970807	CA 1996-2168914	19960206
	US 5917026	A	19990629	US 1996-596482	19960205
PRAI	CA 1996-2168914		19960206		

AB The claims include a **DNA**-sequence comprising a **first** sequence coding for a native or mutant subunit of a bacterial toxin that confers enzymic ADP-ribosylating activity, and a second sequence coding for a peptide such that the resulting fusion protein is in possession of water soly. and capability of targeting the fusion protein to a specific cell receptor different from receptors binding to the native toxin, thereby mediating intracellular uptake of at least said subunit. Also claimed are fusion proteins coded for by such DNA-sequence; compns. for use in improving immune functions; and recombinant expression vectors and transformed bacterial cells contg. such DNA-sequence. The bacterial toxins may include cholera toxin, Escherichia coli heat-labile **enterotoxin**, and toxins of Pertussis, Clostridium, Shigella, and Pseudomonas. The cell receptor may be for lymphocytes and monocytes, for Ig or Fc, or for **antigen** presentation.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1986:143168 CAPLUS
DN 104:143168
TI Escherichia coli LT-B **enterotoxin** subunit
IN Clements, John D.
PA Praxis Biologics, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 168322	A2	19860115	EP 1985-401380	19850708
	EP 168322	A3	19861120		
	EP 168322	B1	19910403		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	CA 1340372	A1	19990202	CA 1985-486088	19850628
	WO 8600647	A1	19860130	WO 1985-US1252	19850703
	W: JP				
	JP 62500073	T2	19870116	JP 1985-503149	19850703
	AU 8544587	A1	19860116	AU 1985-44587	19850704
	AU 598725	B2	19900705		
	DK 8503114	A	19860110	DK 1985-3114	19850708
	ES 544967	A1	19870216	ES 1985-544967	19850708
	AT 62270	E	19910415	AT 1985-401380	19850708
	US 5308835	A	19940503	US 1993-18652	19930217
PRAI	US 1984-628873	A	19840709		
	WO 1985-US1252	W	19850703		

EP 1985-401380 A 19850708
US 1986-846173 B1 19860331
US 1992-936426 B1 19920827

AB Recombinant DNA techniques are used to produce a nontoxic B subunit of the heat-labile **enterotoxin** (LT-B) from a human isolate of enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli in which the requisite gene sequence is inserted by means of a suitable DNA vector into a nonpathogenic microbial strain. The source of the LT-B nontoxic gene was E. coli 711 contg. LT-ST plasmid of a human isolate H10407. The plasmid was cleaved to yield a DNA fragment contg. the LT gene which was ligated into plasmid pBR322 to produce pDF82. E. coli transformants harboring the plasmid were selected and LT prodn. by the transformants established by utilizing an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and an adrenal cell assay system. The cloned LT-B **DNA** region was identified and recloned **first** into pBR322 to give pDF87 and then into a pUC8 to give pJC217. Plasmid pJC217 was transformed into E. coli; the LT-B recovered from pJC217 was immunolog. indistinguishable from pDF87 and native LT-B but completely nontoxic. The LT-B produced may be used as an immunogen in **vaccines**. The antibodies from such **vaccines** may be used for the prevention and (or) treatment of cholera-like **enterotoxin** -induced diarrheal disease in humans and other mammals or used in diagnostic tests for the detection of Vibrio cholera or LT pos. enterotoxigenic E. coli.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 85078604 MEDLINE
DN 85078604 PubMed ID: 2981199
TI Construction of a conjugative plasmid with potential use in **vaccines** against heat-labile **enterotoxin**.
AU Chen T M; Mazaitis A J; Maas W K
NC GM-15129 (NIGMS)
SO INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (1985 Jan) 47 (1) 5-10.
Journal code: 0246127. ISSN: 0019-9567.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198502
ED Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19850215

AB A conjugative plasmid with potential usefulness for **vaccine** strains was constructed. In the **first** step, a 5.9-kilobase **DNA** segment containing the two loci for the A and B subunits of heat-labile **enterotoxin** with a mutation in the gene for the A subunit was joined to the cloning vehicle pGA22, generating the nonconjugative plasmid pPMC4 with genes for resistance to tetracycline and chloramphenicol. In the second step, a segment of pPMC4 containing the genes for the A and B subunits, the gene for chloramphenicol resistance, and the replication genes of pGA22 was ligated to the genes for conjugal transfer of the F plasmid, generating the 54.9-kb plasmid pPMC5. Eleven porcine Escherichia coli isolates were tested as recipients for pPMC4 and pPMC5. For pPMC4, transformation and mobilization with a conjugative R plasmid were used to effect plasmid transfer. Only 1 of the 11 strains acted as a recipient in transformation. Mobilization with the R plasmid occurred with two strains, but the plasmids were altered during transfer.

In contrast, pPMC5 was transferred with high frequency and unaltered to 9 of the 11 E. coli strains. Transconjugants from these nine matings produced high titers of the B subunit and no active heat-labile **enterotoxin**. Plasmid pPMC5 was stable in three porcine E. coli strains tested; plasmid pPMC4 was somewhat less stable in these strains. The method we describe for the construction of conjugative chimeric plasmids offers an opportunity for introducing genes with potential for immunization into bacterial strains that are suitable for colonizing the appropriate host sites.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:21:52 ON 29 AUG 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:23:21 ON 29 AUG 2002

L1 32525 S ENTEROTOXIN
L2 1576797 S VACCINE OR ANTIGEN
L3 7865 S L1 AND L2
L4 24031 S (FIRST OR SECOND)(6A)(POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR DNA OR NUCLEIC(W)ACID
L5 4 S L3 AND L4
L6 4 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7 723263 S CELL-SPECIFIC(5A)BINDING OR LIGAND
L8 75471 S ANTIGEN AND VACCINE
L9 1477 S L7 AND L8
L10 1477 S L7(S)L8
L11 1477 S L7(P)L8
L12 21925 S (CELL-SPECIFIC(5A)BINDING OR LIGAND)(S)ANTIGEN
L13 11 S (CELL-SPECIFIC(5A)BINDING OR LIGAND)(S)(VACCINE(W)ANTIGEN)
L14 7 DUP REM L13 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d au ti so ab 1-7 l14

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Ledbetter, Jeffrey A.; Hayden-Ledbetter, Martha S.
TI DNA vaccines encoding antigen linked to a domain that binds CD40
SO PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
AB Vaccines that target one or more antigens to a cell surface receptor improve the antigen-specific humoral and cellular immune response. Antigen(s) linked to a domain that binds to a cell surface receptor are internalized, carrying antigen(s) into an intracellular compartment where the antigen(s) are digested into peptides and loaded onto MHC mols. T cells specific for the peptide antigens are activated, leading to an enhanced immune response. The vaccine may comprise antigen(s) linked to a domain that binds at least one receptor or a DNA plasmid encoding antigen(s) linked to a domain that binds at least one receptor. A preferred embodiment of the invention targets HIV-1 env antigen to the CD40 receptor, resulting in delivery of antigen to CD40 pos. cells, and selective activation of the CD40 receptor on cells presenting HIV-1 env antigens to T cells.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
AU Drew D R; Boyle J S; Lew A M; Lightowlers M W; Chaplin P J; Strugnell R A
TI The comparative efficacy of CTLA-4 and L-selectin targeted DNA vaccines in mice and sheep.
SO VACCINE, (2001 Aug 14) 19 (31) 4417-28.
Journal code: 8406899. ISSN: 0264-410X.
AB The access of antigens to antigen presenting cells (APCs) appears to be a rate-limiting step in the generation of immune responses to DNA vaccines. The cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen 4 (CTLA-4) and L-selectin represent attractive **ligands** for use in the targeting of antigen to APCs and lymph nodes. CTLA-4 binds with high affinity to the B7 membrane antigen on APCs, while L-selectin functions as a lymphocyte homing marker and binds to CD34 on the surface of high endothelial venule cells. DNA vaccines encoding human immunoglobulin (HIg), fused to either CTLA-4 or L-selectin, have been shown to generate up to 10,000-fold higher anti-HIg

antibody responses than DNA vaccines encoding HIg alone. In this study, the ability of CTLA-4 or L-selectin mediated targeting to enhance the humoral immune response to an alternate **vaccine antigen** was investigated. DNA vaccines encoding CTLA-4-HIg and L-selectin-HIg fused to the host-protective 45W antigen from Taenia ovis were constructed. In BALB/c mice, the L-selectin targeted vaccine did not improve either the magnitude or speed of antibody responses of vaccinated mice. In contrast, the CTLA-4 targeted DNA vaccine generated 45W-specific antibody responses which were up to 30-fold higher than those achieved with non-targeted DNA vaccination. The kinetic of the antibody response generated following CTLA-4 targeted DNA vaccination was also significantly faster than that achieved with non-targeted DNA vaccination, or with adjuvanted protein vaccination. Vaccination of outbred sheep with DNA vaccines expressing either murine or ovine CTLA-4 targeted antigen failed to enhance immune responses. These findings indicate that CTLA-4 targeting may find application in the improvement of DNA vaccines, but requires further development for applications in large animal species.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Gombotz, Wayne R.; Wee, Siow Fong; Fanslow, William C., III
TI Stabilized hydrogel microbeads for vaccine antigen mucosal delivery
SO U.S., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
AB Compns. comprising an immunogenic amt. of an antigen encapsulated in a stabilized hydrogel microbead are disclosed. The compns. provide a delivery system for antigens such as vaccines. Also provided are methods of stimulating an immune response comprising administration of the inventive compns. Thus, a compn. for mucosal administration comprises an immunogenic amt. of an antigen encapsulated in an alginate microbead having a mean diam. of from about 30 .mu.m to about 50 .mu.m, wherein the microbead is prepd. by providing a soln. comprising an alginate and an antigen, forming microbeads comprising the alginate and the antigen my micronizing the alginate and antigen soln., curing the microbeads, stabilizing the cured microbeads by contacting the microbeads with a polycation, and coating the stabilized microbeads with an addnl. coating of alginate.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 7 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AU DeCossio M E F (Reprint); Valdes R; Agraz A; Perez L; GonzalezGriego M; Garcia G; Valdivia I; Gavilondo J V
TI Development of a mouse monoclonal antibody for the purification of a yeast-derived recombinant hepatitis B surface antigen
SO MINERVA BIOTECNOLOGICA, (JUN 1997) Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 76-84.
Publisher: EDIZIONI MINERVA MEDICA, CORSO BRAMANTE 83-85 INT JOURNALS DEPT., 10126 TURIN, ITALY.
ISSN: 1120-4826.
AB CB-Hep.1 is a mouse monoclonal antibody (MAb) currently employed to purify a recombinant hepatitis B surface antigen (r-HBsAg) for a commercial vaccine. We have produced and evaluated three new monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) for immunoaffinity purification of the antigen. MAbs CB-Hep.3, CB-Hep.4, and CB-Hep.12 are specific for the a determinant, and interact with the natural and recombinant hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) in solution. HBsAg disulfide bonds and conformation play an important role in recognition.

The chromatographic performance of the three new MAbs at laboratory scale was similar to that of CB-Hep.1, with r-HBsAg recoveries ranging from 60% to 83%, purity always higher than 85% with respect to host protein. contaminants, and stability of the immunogels in time. CB-Hep.4

and CB-Hep.1 were compared as immunoligands in 100 mi columns, with similar purification performance and eluted antigen particle quality.

The r-HBsAg purified by CB-Hep.4 was submitted to the additional downstream purification steps of the commercial **vaccine antigen**, and used for the preparation of an experimental vaccine batch. After quality controls, including animal potency tests, three volunteer groups immunized with this vaccine preparation, the CB-Hep.1-derived vaccine, and a reference commercial vaccine. At 120 days after vaccination the seroconversion and the percent of hyper-responder individuals were similar in the three groups. CB-Hep.4 MAb is a relevant candidate for the substitution of the CB-Hep.1 MAb as immunoaffinity **ligand** due to its 4-fold yield of MAb in ascites.

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AU Fernandez-de-Cossio, Maria E.; Diaz, Tamara; Sewer, Minerva; Jorge, Olga; Garcia, G.; Reyes, Osvaldo; Garay, Hilda; Cosme, Karelia; Guerra, Isel; et al.
TI Murine monoclonal antibodies specific for the HBsAg a determinant
SO Biotecnologia Aplicada (1995), 12(2), 89-90
CODEN: BTAPEP; ISSN: 0864-4551
AB The authors generated monoclonal antibodies that bind epitopes within the common "a" determinant of hepatitis B virus. Two of them were used as immunoaffinity chromatog. **ligands** to obtain a highly pure recombinant HBsAg useful as a **vaccine antigen**.

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Thompson, Craig B.; June, Carl H.
TI CD28 pathway immunoregulation
SO PCT Int. Appl., 95 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
AB The immune response to an antigen mediated by sensitized T-cells is enhanced by administration of a CD28 receptor-stimulating ligand (e.g. a natural ligand or antibody) which binds to the extracellular domain of the CD28 receptor in sufficient amt. to increase the av. prodn. of a THCD28 lymphokine by the activated T-cells. The combination of antigen and CD28 receptor-stimulating ligand may be used as a vaccine. Conversely, an inhibitory ligand capable of binding but not stimulating the extracellular domain of the CD28 receptor can inhibit activation of the CD28 pathway. Thus, IgG2a monoclonal antibody 9.3 to the extracellular domain of the CD28 receptor stimulated prodn. of interleukin-2, tumor necrosis factor .alpha., .gamma.-interferon, and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor by CD28+ human lymphocytes.

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
AU Ockenhouse C F; Klotz F W; Tandon N N; Jamieson G A
TI Sequestrin, a CD36 recognition protein on Plasmodium falciparum malaria-infected erythrocytes identified by anti-idiotype antibodies.
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1991 Apr 15) 88 (8) 3175-9.
Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
AB The CD36 molecule expressed by human endothelial cells is a receptor for the adhesion of erythrocytes infected with the human malaria parasite Plasmodium falciparum. A CD36-specific monoclonal antibody, OKM8, inhibits the adhesion of malaria-infected erythrocytes (IRBC) to purified CD36 and cells expressing CD36. Monospecific polyclonal anti-idiotype (anti-Id)

antibodies, raised against monoclonal antibody OKM8, expressed determinants molecularly mimicking the CD36 binding domain for the adhesion of IRBC. Purified rabbit anti-Id antibodies reacted with the surface of IRBC by immunofluorescence, directly supported the adhesion of wild-type P. falciparum malaria isolates, and inhibited IRBC cytoadherence to melanoma cells. An approximately 270-kDa protein was immunoprecipitated by the anti-Id antibodies from surface-labeled and metabolically labeled IRBC and was competitively inhibited by soluble CD36. These results support the hypothesis that CD36 is a receptor and the approximately 270-kDa protein, sequestrin, is a complementary **ligand** involved in the adhesion of IRBC to host-cell endothelium. Sequestrin is a candidate malaria **vaccine antigen**, and anti-Id antibodies that recognize this molecule may be useful for passive immunotherapy of cerebral and severe P. falciparum malaria.

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L14 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:285989 CAPLUS
DN 130:329186
TI Stabilized hydrogel microbeads for vaccine antigen mucosal delivery
IN Gombotz, Wayne R.; Wee, Siow Fong; Fanslow, William C., III
PA Immunex Corporation, USA
SO U.S., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5900238	A	19990504	US 1995-508229	19950727

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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